Listing of the Claims:

1. (Previously presented) A method for manufacturing an electrode layer comprising:

forming one of a positive and negative electrode layer by ejecting droplets of a first electrode ink composition from a first nozzle of an inkjet device onto a base material, the first electrode ink composition including at least one electrode active material in a solvent matrix; and

ejecting droplets of a second electrode ink composition from a second nozzle of the ink jet device onto the base material, the second electrode ink composition including at least one binder material in a solvent matrix wherein said first electrode ink composition and said second electrode ink composition are deposited in combination to form one of a positive electrode and a negative electrode layer.

2. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first electrode ink composition further comprises at least one electroconductive material.

3. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the base material is a collector with an electrolyte film.

4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first electrode ink composition further comprises at least one surfactant material.

5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the surfactant material is at least one of a carboxylic acid system surfactant and an ether-type nonionic surfactant.

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 5 wherein the ether-type nonionic surfactant is polyoxyethylene ether type nonionic surfactant.

7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the surfactant material has an HLB value between 5 and 30.

8. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the surfactant material is present in the first electrode ink composition in an amount sufficient to provide 0.05-10 wt% in a resulting coating layer with respect to total quantity of the electrode active material in the resulting layer.

9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the first electrode ink composition is employed to prepare a positive electrode and wherein the electrode active material in the first electrode ink composition is at least one of a Li-Mn oxide compound and a Li-Ni oxide compound.

10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the first electrode ink composition is employed to prepare a negative electrode and wherein the electrode active material is at least one of a crystalline carbon material and a non-crystalline carbon material.

11.- 14. (Canceled).

15. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first electrode ink composition further comprises:

a surfactant compound; and wherein the at least one electrode active material comprises a particulate electrode active material.

16. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15 wherein the particulate electrode active material has an average grain size between 0.01 μm and 1.0 μm.

17. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15 wherein the first electrode ink composition has a total solids content between 5 wt% and 30wt% based on total first electrode ink composition.

18. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15 wherein the surfactant compound is present in an amount between 0.1 wt% and 5.0 wt% based on total first electrode ink composition.